FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS INTO

THE UNION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Ransas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same: thence west on said parallel to State of Missouri where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the 103d meridian of longitude; thence north on said meridian to the 40th parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence southward with said boundary te the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the said State of Kansas shall be entitled to two Senators and one Representative in Concrete.

State of Kansas shall be entitled to two Senators and one Representative in Congress.

SEC. 3. And be if further enacted, That the said State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the People of said State, through their Legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the Public Lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned, or any other restrictions or limitations imposed thereon than are embraced in the following section of this act; and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the Public Domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways and forever free as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

ble waters within the said State shall be common highways and forever free as well to the inhabitants of said
State as to the citizens of the United States, without
any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same hereby are, offered
to to the State of Kansas for the free acceptance or rejection of the Legislature of said State, which, if accepted by the same, shall be obligatory on the United
States, and upon the State of Kansas, to wit:

First: That sections numbered 16 and 36 in every
township of Public Lands in said State, and where
either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been
sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent
thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted
in said State for the use of Schools.

Second: That seventy-two sections of land shall be
set apart and reserved for the use and support of a
State University, to be selected by the Governor of
said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated
and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said
State may prescribe, for the purpose aforesaid, but for
no other purpose.

Third: That ten entire sections of land, to be

no other purpose.

Third: That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdi-visions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the Scat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

of others at the Seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth: That all Salt Springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State; and, when so selected to be used and disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct. Provided, That no Salt Springs or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth: That five per cent of the net proceeds of sales of all Public Lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congrees after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making Public Roads and Internal Improvements as the Legislature shall direct.

MEXICO AND NICARAGUA. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20, 1856. Our accounts with Mexico will soon be squared. President Comonfort has withdrawn the protest against the remaining million and a half, and the Treasury will disgorge whenever the vouchers shall be properly presented. Mr. Aspinwall is understood to be the fortunate recipient of this closing installment. In order to obtain the relinquishment of the standing objection, it was necessary to accommodate Comonfort with a loan of \$200,000, which may be considered in the nature of a permanent investment. The same sort of liberality was practiced in the former case when the other half of the installment was paid. Now that the ten millions have turned over to Mexico, it would be consoling if anybody would take the pains to demonstrate how much has been gained on our side, or of what particular benefit this money was to Mexico but to bolster up one tyrant on our side, money was to Mexico but to bolster up the money was to Mexico but to bolster up the money for a time and to supplant him with others, only for a time and the supplant him with others, only for a time and the supplant him with others, only for a time and the supplant him with others, only for a time and the supplant him with others, only for a time and the supplant him with others. inferior in capacity. Our Minister, Mr. Gadsden is ready for another treaty, and does not lack en

couragement in some quarters.

Mr. Vanderbilt has returned from 'Change to put the Government right. As yet he has made no formal demand for interference, being undeter-mined in what shape to present a claim. In his letter to Secretary Marcy he merely submits cer-tain allegations, asks him to "think them over," looking to a further discussion at a personal inter-view. That conference was granted and the looking to a further discussion at a personal interview. That conference was granted, and the President also received him this morning. The only practical suggestion made was to blockade San Juan. That proposition was soon disposed of by exposing the absurdity of attempting to arrest foreign and domestic commerce, by way of vindicating a claim arising out of a local contract. One serious difficulty in the way of interference by the cating a claim arising out of a local contract. One serious difficulty in the way of interference by the Government, is the fact that it never has recognized Walker's authority. The Transit Company did do so; and although it is now for the first time denied that Walker received assistance from that source, the proof is yet wanting to establish the assertion. Mr. Vanderbilt alleges that the Company pany not only proposed but was proceeding to sub-mit the contested claims to arbitration, which are assigned as the reason of the seizure. He has written to New-York for the papers, and will lay them before the Secretary of State, in order to pave the way for some better understanding of the

Under the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty there is no protection assured to this Company, which can legally or equitably require the interposition of our Government in their behalf. If our citizens could invoke the National Government in their behalf. If our citizens could invoke 'the National authority against foreign nations in enforcing their private contracts, or charter enterprises, there would be no peace. The holder of a depreciated Mexican bond has just the same right to insist upon intervention for payment, as the Transit Company has for protection.

Mr. James presented the Tariff bill to-day, which he has been maturing, in convention with the Eastern manufacturers and the Secretary of the Treasury. The schedules are long, and are so arranged as to require comparison with the present discreet opinion can be offered as to the merits or defects of the proposition. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury embodied all the leading principles which this bill contains, and the additional details conform to that general idea, with some unimportant changes. INDEX.

LITERRAY INTELLIGENCE. -Bayard Taylor's " Journey to Central Afris," and "India, China and Japan, have been translated into German, and published in Leipsic. A French translation of the former work has also appeared in the feuilleton of the Journal des

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER ON THE

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER ON THE DELAWARE—ANOTHER BODY RECOVERED.—This morning the search for bodies was continued; the John Fitch and several small boats were engaged in the work. The crowd at the wharves was not so great as usual. The ice was very troublesome. No bodies were discovered during the forenoon. The body of a female was brought to the surface by one of the drags, but at the same moment a cake of ice struck the boat and the body was again lost.

About noon te-day the body of Asa Bullard, the agent of The Jersey Blue newspaper, was dragged up from the river opposite Vine street, and taken on board the John Fitch. This body was considerably bruised about the head, and the clothing on the back was also burned.

We learn that Mr. Gwin of Williamsport, who was reported among the missing, was not on board the ill-

reported among the missing, was not on board the illfated boat at the time of the disaster.

The Coroper's Inquest will be resumed this evening
at the Sixth Ward Station-House.

The total number of bodies recovered to the present
time is twenty-eight. [Philadelphia Bulletin, 21st.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS AFFAIRS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Friday, March 21, 1856.

I have information from a source I deem reliable that the Administration has ordered the arrest of all the members of the Free-State Government of Kansas, and that President Pierce believes they are all in prison ere this. This is his last bid against Douglas for the slaveholding support in the Democratic National Convention; but it will not There is absolutely nothing known as to the Kan-

sas Commission, except that it will be announced on Monday. The current of Republican opinion seems to-day to set strongly against Dunn's appointment; and it seems equally clear that no one will be sent, even as a third member, who will endeavor to defeat and stifle investigation, though one will be appointed who is hostile to the Free-State cause, and eager to ferret out every fact that will tell on the other side.

Mr. McCarty assures me that he voted for the Commission, though he is not so recorded. Our total should have been counted one hundred and

OHIO "AMERICAN" STATE COUNCIL.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 21, 1856. The "American" State Council in session at Co lumbus last night, after a stormy debate, adopted a report repudiating the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, and indorsing the action of those Delegates who seceded from the Philadelphia Convention.

DEATH OF COMMODORE CONNER. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 21, 1856. odore David Conner died here yesterday.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF WISCONSIN. THE GOVERNORSHIP OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, March 21, 1856,
In the Supreme Court to-day it was proven that
Mr. Bashford had a majority of about 1,000 votes over
Mr. Barstow, at the recent election for Governor.

Mr. Barstow sent a message to the Assembly this
morning, resigning the office of Governor.

Pending the solution of a constitutional question
which has been raised, as to the remainder of the term,
the Lieut. Governor is acting as Governor of the State.

FROM HAVANA.

New-Orleans, Thursday, March 20, 1856.
The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana, 16th inst., has arrived at this port.
The United States frigate Potomac and the sloop-of-war Cyane were in the harbor at Havana, as well as several English mea of war.

FROM TEXAS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 21, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday of last week are received. They contain Texas dates to the 13th inst. Indian depredations continued, and a party had organized to follow them into Mexico and inflict

panishment.
The ship J. W. Fannin from New-York, and the bark San Jacinto from Boston, arrived at Galveston on the 10th inst., and the bark Buchanan from New-York and the brig Vests from Boston, arrived on the 12th. Great fears were entertained in New-Orleans of an overflow of the Mississippi River.

THE OHIO RIVER. THE OHIO RIVER.
WHERLING, Friday, March 21.
Two thousand tuns of freight were shipped from here by steamboats to-day. The river is still closed above here, but below there is a good stage of water.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ALBANY, Friday, March 21, 1856. SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, March 21, 1896.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS, N. Y.

Mr. SPENCER, this morning, presented the report
of W. C. Wetmore, Jonathan Lathon, Geo. P. Nelson
and Richard Busteed, who constitute the Committee
appointed under the Act relative to records in the
Surrogates, Registers and County Clerk's office. They Surrogates, Registers and County Clerk's office. They report, that in order to decide, properly, upon the remedial measures contemplated by the cya points ment of the Commissions, they appointed a committee who, after an elaborate examination into the State and conditions. dition of the documents and records, report that in the Surrogate's office there are 359 volumes of records. There are no general indexes in this office except of There are no general indexes in this office except of inventors and guadian's accounts. There is a large number of the records of wills remaining unsigned by the Surrogate. These omissions run through a period of ten years, from 1830 to 1840. There are several volumes of the records of wills written on paper of such a fabric that it crumbles to pieces almost at the touch, and it is impossible to use the books without

leaves lose, the writing fast becoming illegible, and there are not wanting instances of entire leaves having there are not wanting instances of entire leaves having disappeared. Some of the general indexes are so much worn that they need to be recopied. The chattel mortgages, and other papers have been torn, and 127 lost or mislaid. Numbers of the blotters to the books of conveyances are missing, and many of them are mutilated. A large number of the maps are mutilated and defaced, and 104 are missing—among the latter are the maps of the Stuyvesant, Rogers, Murray, Lorillard, and the Sailor's Snug Harbor Estate. One important work has been entirely destroyed by mice. The maps generally need repairing and recopying. The Committee say that the general indexes in this office cannot be depended upon for entire accuracy.

The Committee say that the general indices in this office cannot be depended upon for entire accuracy.

Many of the papers in the County Clerk's office show the same dilapidated condition.

We conclude by recommending the passage of the following bill:

SECTION 1. The Surrogate of the city and county of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to sign all names and

York is hereby authorized and directed to sign all names and ertificates in his office left unsigned by any previous Surrogate, and the records and certificates so signed and certified copies hereof shall have the same effect as if the originals had been usy signed and certified by the Surrogate in office at the time bey were made.

SEC. 2. The Register of the city and county of New York is creby authorized and directed to sign all records and certificate in the contract of the city and county of New York is creby authorized and directed to sign all records and certificate in the contract of the city and county of New York is

ade. 3. Whenever, under the direction of the Commissione SEC. 3. Whenever, under the direction of the County of New Records, or the Surrogate or Register of the County of New

and certified by the Register in omce at the time they made.

SEC. 3. Whenever, under the direction of the Commissioners of Records, or the Surrogate or Register of the County of New-York, any volume of records or any maps or other documents shall be copied for the purpose of preserving the originals, the Surrogate or Register shall certify the copies of said records, maps and documents and the said copies of records, maps and documents and the said copies of records, maps and documents and certified copies thereof, shall have the same effect as the originals or certified copies thereof.

Mr. C. P. SMITH presented a petition, numerously sigued by citizens, asking that Prospect square, in the Twelfth Ward, be discontinued and closed. The petition was accompanied by a bill, (introduced by Mr. S.,) which authorized the closing up of the square, and permits the owners of lands lying within the limits of the same, to improve, build upon and occupy the same in such manner as if the same had never been designated as a public park.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. RICHARDSON, a majority report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Siavery in the Territories, concluding with the following resolutions, which were ordered printed:

Resolved, That the act of Congress for organizing the Territories of Kansas and Kebraska, which shrogated the prohibition of Slavery in said Territories, and opened them for its establishment therein, was a faithless breach of a solumn compact, of which were of the same and subswip to the Free States, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

Resolved, That the street had respect the full benefit, a gross wrong to the Free States, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

Resolved, That the street had respect the full benefit, a gross wrong to the Free States, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

wrong to the Free States, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

Resolved, That the armed and unlawful invasion of Kansa Resolved, That the armed and unlawful invasion of Kansa by chizons of Missouri, and their illegal and forcible exclusion of the people of that Territory from the political rights to which they were entitled in the government thereof, in order to establish Slavery therein, under semblance of law, were acts of atractity without a parallel in our political history, unwarranted and directly subversive of the fundamental principles and the purposes of Republican Government.

Resolved, That the prolonged non-intervention of the presont Administration of the Federal Government to prevent or pushish the outrages committed by citizens of Massouri upon the people of Kansas, which might have been prevented by it, makes the Federal Executive and his Cabinet, justly chargashle as accessory thereto, and unworthy of the confidence and respect the citizens of Free States.

Resolved, That Congress possess no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that outside of State juriadiction. The constitutional power of the Federal Covernment

Resolved. That Congress possess no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that outside of State jurishiction. The constitutional power of the Federal Covernment hould be exerted to secure Life, Liberty and Happiness to all nen, and to prevent either Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of he United States.

Resolved, That the people are the rightful source of all political power; that all officers should, as far as practicable, be hosen by a direct vote of the people, and that candidates for political offices should be men and citizens of undoubted integrative and control of the people of the people and that candidates for political offices should be men and citizens of undoubted integrative and expectify, whether foreign born or native bers, and deduced to support the policy of restricting Slavery and extend-

sedem. fred, That Congress should either reorganize Kansas as a

stituted convention, and fully approved by the popular vote of the setual inhabitants of the Territory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. M. MADDEN.

Mr. HARCOURT (K. N.) stated that as soon as he could find time to examine this report, he would submit the views of the minority.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

In answer to the Senate's resolution of inquiry as to whether a commission of 20 per cent is received by the Commissioners of Emigration, or by their agents and servants, upon railroad and steamboat passage tickets purchased by emigrants at the Castle Garden depot, they reply that no 20 per centage on railroad or steamboat tickets purchased by emigrants at Castle Garden, or any per centage or sum whatever has been charged or received by the Commissioners or their agents; that they have no arrangement, understanding or contract with any corporation or company, or owner or agent of such, relative to any per centage whatever; that the emigrants landing at, are not compelled to pay for or to purchase tickets in Castle Garden; but may, in their discretion, purchase and pay for them elsewhere. That since the opening of Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depot many emigrants have purchased their tickets elsewhere, large numbers of whom have returned after such purchase and complained of having been defranded, either in the weighing of their baggage or in the price paid for their tickets. That the prices charged at Castle Garden are the same as those fixed and charged elsewhere by the railroad, steamboat and transportation companies whose tickets are sold in the Garden. That the Commissioners have fixed and charged elsewhere by the railroad, steamboat and transportation companies whose tickets are
sold in the Garden. That the Commissioners have
officers whose duty it is to see that the prices charged
in the Garden are the same as those charged elsewhere; and in case any higher charge should be made
in the Garden than elsewhere by the same parties, the
Commissioners would feel themselves obliged to exercise the power possessed by them, and would exclude
them from the Garden. That the prices charged in the
Garden do not exceed the prices charged outside.

In relation to the question of per centage, however,
the Commissioners understand that the companies, by
an arrangement among themselves, deduct from their
cash receipts in the Garden, 20 per cent toward paying
the rent and salaries of their employees, their steam-

the rent and salaries of their employees, their steam-boat expenses and other contingent charges of their own, in lieu of much larger sums heretofore paid runown, in lieu of much larger sums heretofore paid run-ners and others for obtaining possession of emigrants and their baggage. This the Commissioners state on information entirely, and that neither officially nor in-dividually have they had any part or interest in mak-ing such arrangement or advising or promoting the same, or received anything therefrom except the ren of \$10,000 which the companies pay for the use of the

ANOTHER CHARTER FOR NEW-YORK.

Mr. PETTY bad leave to introduce a bill Mr. PETTY had leave to introduce a bill of some thirty or forty manuscript pages, entitled "An Act "amendatory of the charter of New-York." Mr. P. stated that it provides for the abolishment of the Board of Councilmen, and substitutes a Council to be composed of fifteen members, which would be the superior body; the Board of Aldermen to have the same number of members as now, and he secondary to the Council. The city to be divided into fifteen Council Districts, but no Wards shall be divided in the formatiom of such Districts. The Councilmen shall hold office for two years, and the Aldermen for one year.

year.

GREENPOINT AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill which authorizes this Company to demand and receive the same tolls for passing over their bridge across the Newtown Creek as are now collected by the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike-road Company on their bridge over the said bridge.

ATLAS OF THE STATE.

Mr. C. P. SMITH moved the following, which lies

Over: Resolved, (If the Assembly concur.) That the Secretary

State be authorized to purchase, at a price not exceeding \$\frac{1}{2}\$ each, so many copies of "The New-York Atlas," as former is used under the superintendence and direction of Simson D witt, in which the intest surveys of the State shall be delinested, and the statistics of population, etc., given according to the State census of 1855, and the several acts of the Legislatur of 1856 affecting the same, as shall suffice to make distribution to the Gevernor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and of the several States and Territories; also, to the Normal Schools and Union Free Schools.

Schools and Union Free Schools.

BILLS FASSED.

Appointing Robert B. Minturn, Judge Lansing and Dr. Gray Commissioners to select sites on which shall be erected two additional Lunatic Asylums.

Mr. J. A. SMITH moved to recommit.

Mr. Z. CLARK moved to amend with instructions to bring in a bill providing for one Asylum.

Both motions were noted dowd, and the bill passed 19 to 10.

An act for the relief of the Commissioners for the im-

provement of Rackett River.

Authorizing the Stockbridge tribe of Indiana to bring suits for the recovery of certain lands is the Counti of Renseelaer, Albany and Columbia—18 to 9.

Mr. BROOKS moved a concurrent resolution providing for the printing of the results of the last census (3,000 copies) by the Legislative Printer. Mr. Brooks stated that the cost thus incurred would not exceed

86,000.
On motion of Mr. SICKLES, the several proposed amendments to the charter of New-York were referred back to the New-York delegation, in order that Mayor Wood may be heard with regard to them.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. PRENDERGAST presented several petitions asking for an extension of Women's Rights. Mr. P. stated that undoubtedly the proper Committee ware to receive these petitions; but the petitioners had signified to him that, from a recent manifestation on the part of the Chairman of that Committee (Judge Foot), they would prefer that the petition should be referred to some other Committee. He therefore referred to some other Committee. He therefore moved their reference to the Committee of Ways and

Mr. FOOT remarked that if there was any other Committee of this House that would or could unsex the female sex, he had no objection to the reference

By Mr. PECK-By bill, to amend the charter of the ity of Oswego. By Mr. DEWEY-For the payment of canal dam-

ages to Elijah How.

Also, to James J. Peck.

By Mr. B. SMITH—By bill, to anthorize a loan to

By Mr. B. SMITH—By bill, to anthorize a loan to Orleans County for the purpose of building a bridge across Oak Orchard Creek.

Also, to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Poor in Putnam County.

By Mr. MALLORY—That the petition for relief of Asylum of Destitute Children of Seamen in New-York be referred to the Committee of Ways and Moans.

Agreed to.

By Mr FOOT-To preserve the lien for assessments

for deepening Oswego River.

Also, that the bill to protect sitizens against frauds in making change be referred to the Committee on Banks. Agreed to.

By Mr. ODELL—Appropriating money for insane

By Mr. ODELL—Appropriating money for insane convicts.

Also, adverse to the bill to provide for paying to the Chatham Bank a debt contracted by the late agent of the Sing Sing Prison. On motion of Mr. O., the report was laid on the table.

By Mr. BURTON—Relative to the manufacture of salt at the Onoudaga Salt Springs.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

By Mr. WHITSE—From a majority, in favor of confirming the proceedings of the New-York Common Council with regard to the Broadway Railroad.

Mr. HOYLE, from a minority, submitted a Committee Report, which he proposed to read.

Mr. GUEST called for the reading of the majority Report first.

Report first.

The reading was commenced, when
Mr. DAWSON moved to suspend the reading. Carmr. HOYLE then commenced reading his minority

Report, when Mr. NORTHUP rose to a point of order, and claimed that the gentleman could not read his Re-

The CHAIR decided the point of order not well taken, inasmuch as the gentleman had not as yet indi-cated to the House what he was about to submit. Mr. HOYLE then stated that his report was ad-

verse to the bill.

Mr. GUEST called for its reading.

Mr. HOYLE commenced reading, when

Mr. DAWSON moved to suspend the reading. Car-

By Mr. GRAY-To charter Homeopathic Medical By Mr. MORGAN-To amend the charter of Green Island, Albany Co. sland, Albany Co.
Also, to authorize the City of Utica to borrow money

for city purposes.

By Mr. WAKEMAN-To authorize the District Attorney of Kings County to appoint a clerk.

Also, relative to fines and penalties.

Also, against the bill relative to Notaries Public.

Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Also, against the bill giving certain cases preference on the calendar. Agreed to.

Also, to authorize Abraham Grigate to establish a ferry across the Hudson.

Also, to charter the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Co.

By Mr. NORTHUP, from a majority, to amend the Act authorizing the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to extend their line of road to the Harlem Railroad.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, from the Select Committee
of which was referred so much of the Governor's mes-

Sarie, hereafter to be chosen in the several counties thereof, shall be as follows:

In the County of Albany 4, Allegany 2, Broome 2, Castarangus 2, Cayuss 2, Chautanne 2, Chernung 1, Chenango 2, Clinton 1, Columbia 2, Cortland 1, Delaware 2, Dutchess 2, Erie 4, Escay 1, Fracklin 1, Falton and Hamilton 1, Genesee 1, Greene 1, Herkimer 2, Jefferion 3, Kings 7, Lewis 1, Livingston 1, Madison 2, Montoco 3, Montocomery 1, New York 17, Nisara 2, Oneida 4, Onocdaga 3, Ontario 2, Orange 2, Orleans 1, Oswego 3, Otsego 2, Putnum 1, Queete 2, Recassless 7, Richmond 1, Rockland 1, St. Lawrence 3, Saratoga 2, Schenectady 1, Schobarie 1, Schuyier -, Seneca 1, Steubenn 3, Sarioli 2, Sullivan 1, Tions 1, Tomphits -, Ulster 3, Warran 1, Washington 2, Wayns 2, Westchester 3, Wurmin 1, Yates 1.

The gains and losses are as follows: Broome gains 1: Cayuga loses 1; Duchess 1; Genesee 1; Greene 1; Kings gains 4; Chengion love 1; Montomery 1; New York gains 1; Onnoidaga loses 1; Orange 1; Owego gains 1; Otsego loses 1; Queens gains 1; Chobarie loses 1; Ulster gains 1; Westchester 1.

Mr. FOOT thought this report would prove unsatis-

of this State. SECTION I. The number of Members of Assembly of this State, hereafter to be chosen in the several counties thereof,

gains 1; Schobarie loses 1; Ulster gains 1; Westbester I.

Mr. FOOT thought this report would prove unsatisfactory to the House in one respect, and which was in regard to Schuyler County. He moved to recommit with instructions to award one member to the County of Schuyler. He took the ground that Schuyler County was, according to the Constitution, entitled to representation.

Mr. R. H. S. HYDE replied to Mr. Foot, and after some further discussion, Mr. FOOT withdrew his The bill was then referred to a Committee of the

Whole.

Mr. ODELL offered a resolution calling upon the Canal Board for an opinion with regard to the requisite apportionment of the \$9,000,000 to the enlargement of the several Canals, in order to leave them all in the same state of completion, in case the gross sum should prove inadequate to entirely complete them. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED. For the appraisal and payment of Canal damages to

leorge Folts.

For the relief of James H. Sherrell and John Doty. For the relief of Caleb Goodrich. In relation to the locks on the Chemnng Canal

eeder. To revise and amend the act to incorporate the Orphas Asylum in the City of Utica.

For the relief of Henry Haster and others.

Mr. GLOVER—To repeal the act erecting the County
of Schueler.

Schuyler. Mr. ROBERTS-To amend the Charter of the City

Schenectady.
Mr. DIXON—To amend the Insurance Law.
Mr. MAHEN—To prevent the use of Camphene
nd other fluids for Light in New-York.
Mr. RIELLY—Relative to the keeping of Gunowder in New-York,
Mr. DUGANNE-To regulate the quality of Milk

used in New-York.

Also, to secure the purity of the elective franchise in New-York.

Mr. G. A. DWDLEY—To abolish Boards of Town Auditors in the county of Ulster.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. Mr. WILTSE brought in a bill authorizing the Common Council of the city of New-York to confirm certain grants of land under water heretofore made by them, which confirms the grant made to Besalcel F. Smith, in front of his property between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

and Twenty-fifth streets.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. CURTIS brought in a bill which authorises this Company to construct a bridge across the East and Westchester Creecks, between New-York and New-Y

Rochelle, which bridge shall be so constructed as to impede navigation. to impede navigation.

VAGRANTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. C. T. MILLS brought in a bill, which provides that all writs of habeas corpus issued on application by any person committed as a vagrant, shall be returnable only after the expiration of three days, and notice thereof shall be served upon the Governors of the Alms House twenty-four hours before the return of said writ.

Mr. BREVOORT—To charter the American Polytechnic Institute of the City of New-York.

Mr. VAN SANTYOORD—To amend the act in relation to the City of Troy.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD—To amend the act in relation to the City of Troy.

Mr. LEE—To authorize Henry Quinn, an alien, to take and hold real estate.

Mr. CURTIS—To authorize the construction of a Dnawbridge over the Saw-Mill River.

Mr. COBB—To repeal the act making the Village of Ellicotville a separate road district.

Mr. DINON—To amend the act authorizing Insurances on property. (Same as Senate bill, published some time since.)

Mr. MHLER—To regulate the fare on the Cayuga and Sagand-hamah Railroad—24 cents per mile—under

and Susquehannah Railroad-21 cents per mile-u penality of \$25. Mr. HOBBS-To improve Choteaugay River is

Franklin County.

Mr. JENKINS-Relative to the election of Super-

Mr. JENKINS—Relative to the election of Supervisors in the City of Albany.

Also, exempting the City of Albany from the provisions of the Probibitory law.

Mr. RIELLY—To amend the Act to regulate the keeping gunpowder, &c., in New-York. [Same as the Senate bill passed some time since.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. B. BAILEY moved that the bill for the repea'

of the Prohibitory law be made the special order for this evening, and continued, evenings, until disposed

of. Adopted as follows:

YEAS-Mesera B. Balley, T. D. Balley, Baucus, Brovoort, Buckley, Bucklin, Carpenter, Case, J. B. Clark, J. Clarke, Coon, Crocker, Dawson, Deshler, Devening, Dimock, Dixon, Dolan, Dugaine, Fowler, Glover, Goodrich, Gray, Gnest, Hanford, Hanchett, Hayes, Holmes, Hoyle, Hoysradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Ketcham, King, Lafever, Lovett, Mabon, Marken, Mattice, Matteson, Miller, A. J. Mills, C. T. Mills, Morgan, Odeil, Penneld, Prescott, Reed, Reilly, Rodgers, Scott, Shea, Spinola, Speaker, Spraker, Ten Broeck, Thomas, Tracy, Trimmer, Van Sautvoord, Ward, White, Wiltse, Witbeck, E. T. Wood, Woods, Wright-65.

NAYS-Mesers, Abbott, Algur, Barnes, Burton, Cole, Curtis, Dewey, G. A. Dudley, S. Dudley, Foot, Gage, Gould, Greens, Inkes, Hobbs, H. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnsson, Juliand, Kingunn, Lee, Lewis, Lougstreet, Main, Mallory, Maltby, Massey, Mead, Northup, Paine, Peck, Powers, Prendergast, Rose, Simons, Snedeker, Squire, Van Derveer, Wakeman, Warner, Whritengur, Wood-42.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Mr. ODELL (Know Nothing) offered the following, which, Mr. MAHEN rising to debate, was laid over

under the rule:

Whereo*, The disturbances and difficulties so freq er is Karsas among the settlers in that Territory, and the as alone of the question of political rights under the law enacter r the organization of a Territorial Government there, are pro-ictive of much evil, and seem to be threatening the most di-

incline of much evil, and seem to be threatening the most usastrons consequences; and
Warrens. The exciting questions ensuing from these disturbunces have taken a strong hold upon the public feeling, not only
in Kansas but throughout the country, and awakened anew the
nested and amary discussions upon the exciting question of
Slacery extension which it was foully hoped had been finally
allayed by the compromises of 1850, and led to the organization
of powerful political parties based solely upon that issues and
of powerful political parties based solely upon that issues and
of powerful political parties had been and prosperity of the
country, and for the preservation of those fraternal bonds with
bind the Union together, that this disturbing question should be
difinitely settled and a government established in that Forritory
which shall be sustained by the popular will and afford equaprotection and encouragement to the rights and interests of al-

country, and for the preservation of those raterian bounds which will content operator, that this disturbing question should be difinitely settled and a government established in this Territory, which shall be sustained by the popular will and afford equal protection and encouragement to the rights and interests of all its citizens, independent of intrusion or interference from any quarter. It is, therefore,

Recolved, (if the Senate concur) As the deliberate epinion of this Legislature that it is the duty of Congress to provide for a general election in that Territory for the purpose of organizing and establishing a regular State Government there, and to furnish such protection and force, if necessary, as shall secure to the actual residents in Kansas the free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage in the selection of their own rulers and representatives, and in the organization and establishment of such a Republican State Government is the will of a majority of the actual residents thus fairly expressed, may deadle to be most canacital to that feelings, and most conductive to their prospectry and happiness.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby earnestly requested to give the voice and irrhuence of New-York in aid of the passare of such a law as shall enable the free people of Kansas to decide the question of Free Territory for themselves, and to be represented in the next session of that body by a Representative bearing the broad seal of State authority, sanctioned by the approving voice of a free people, and whose seat shall be above he claims of Border Ruffians or Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. VAN SANTYOORD moved a resolution appointing Sherman McLean, Doorkeeper, Sergeant-ai-Arms during the absence of Mr. McLean.

Mr. COLE moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. SCOTT—The question was divided and each branch was then adopted.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved that the bill authorizing the State Prison Inspectors to extend the contracts of

ng the State Prison Inspectors to extend the contracts
of Charles Watson for Sing Sing Prison convict labor,
e referred to the Prison Committee to be reported complete.

[There never was a more tenacious disposition with regard to the passage of a bill exhibited than there has been on this. It was up in Committee of the Whole, referred back for amendment, amanded and reported to the House, taken up in Committee of the Whole again several times, and finally rejected by discharging the Committee from its further consideration. Its friends again sought to bring it before the House by moving a reconsideration, but this was negatived. It was then thought that, like other rejected bills, it could not be revived this Session; but it appears such a thing could be done.]

ory Law, was taken up.
Mr. CARPENTER moved to amend the first sec-

thing could be done.]
The House, however, took its recess without coming EVENING SESSION. The bill to suppress intemperance, to regulate the sale of intexicating drinks, and to repeal the Prohibi-

tion by substituting for it a provision authorizing Boards of Supervisors to appoint six Commissioners of Excise for each county.

soge as related to the census, submitted a bill with regard to the apportionment of Members of Assembly. With regard to the Senatorial Districts, the committee was not prepared to report. The apportionment was made out without giving any representative to the new County of Schuyler. And if Schuyler County is awarded a member, then Tompkins County will be entitled to but one. If not, Tompkins County will be entitled to two members. Excise for each county.

Mr. B. BAILEY commenced an able argument in favor of the proposed bill, but after speaking for some time gave way to a motion to report progress.

The bill was then made the special order for Monday evening. Adjourned.

FROM KANSAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLA-

TURE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. TOPEKA, Kansas, March 9, 1856.

Yesterday, the General Assembly of this State, in joint session, elected to the United States Senate A. H. Reeder and James H. Lane. On the first ballot Reeder received 38 out of 56 votes. The other 18 were divided between Lane, Panott, Schuyler and others. On the second ballot, Lane received 38 votes. Each, havng received a majority of all the wotes cast, was declared duly elected to represent the State of Kan-sas in the United States Senate—one for the term of three years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1855: the other for six years, commencing at the

same time.

On metion, they were both declared unanimously elected to the United States Senate by this

Major Robert Klotz of Reily City has been appointed by Gov. Robinson Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of P.

C. Schuyler, esq.
Mr. Winchell of Council City has been ap-pointed by Gov. Robinson Auditor of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of G. A. Cutter, esq.

I send you a copy of the first bill passed by the General Assembly of this State. The rules were suspended and the act passed both Houses yester-

day, and goes into effect as soon as approved by the Governor:

Reit enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Konson:
Section I. That in case of a vacancy in either branch of the Legislature, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Avenue shall order an election to be held in the district or come y where such vacancy occurs, giving not less than tean nor more than sixy days notice thereof. Provided, however, if such vacancy occur during the sitting of the Legislature, the notice to be given shall be not less than five nor more than twenty days.

SEC. 2. The Governor may appoint Judges of Elections, and in case of the absence of revisual to act of any of sand Judges, the legal voters present may fill said vacancy. The Judges of Elections shall appoint Clerks of Elections. The Judges of Elections shall appoint Clerks of Elections, and other states of the Secretary of State within ten days from the day of election, who, with the Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts, shall proceed to canvass the votes, and shall give a certificate of election to the person reasiving the greatest number of votes. In case of a tie, the Governor shall order a new election. day, and goes into effect as soon as approved by

THE CASE OF GOULD AND DU BOIS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of the 15th inst. you comment with severity on the conduct of my client, Dr. Henry A. Du Beis of New-Haven, in regard to his assault with a cowhide on Edward S. Gould of this city. I feel it my duty to say that this account of the assault, based upon information obtained in the office of the District Attorney, is flatly contradicted by the affidavits of the only parties present at the transaction.

Delicacy toward the family of the complainant forbids my client from giving that publicity to the prevection which personally he would desire; but in my opinion it fully justified his conduct, and his aumerous friends unanimously think that his character is proof against all malicious attacks. I feel it also my duty to state that Dr. Du Bois's recognizance was seclared forfeited by Judge Capron while the defendant was absent from this State at his residence in New-Haven, under a formal notice from me of a stay of proceedings, and while there was in existence upon the records of the Court an unvacated order, made by the Recorder, staying all proceedings on the part of the complainant until the return of a commission issued by the Court to take the testimony of a witness in France; and the defendant was entirely unaware that the proceeding intended moving on the trial. The legality of this forfeiture is now being contested; and I unhesitatingly declare my conviction that it was made by Judge Capron contrary to all usage and practice of the Court, against law, and an unprecedented act of discourtesy bids my client from giving that publicity to the prev-Capron contrary to all usage and practice of the Court, against law, and an unprecedented act of discourtesy to a Superior Judge. In regard to your comments upon the Recorder, I do not feel called upon, as the Counsel of Dr. Du Bois, to make any remarks. He is capable of defending himself, if any defense were necessary. Suffice it, however, to say that it is generally considered as good cyclence of even-handed necessary. Suffice it, however, to say that it is generally considered as good evidence of even-handed justice, when both parties are dissatisfied, which seems to be the present case. The complainant demanded imprisonment, and my client felt persuaded that the evidence laid before the Recorder would have caused him to impose a nominal fine of six cents, which I am satisfied would have been its extent, but for the conceded fact that the defendant was a wealthy gentleman.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HASKIN.

No. 271 Broadway, March 18, 1856.

McCORMICK'S REAPING MACHINE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: You published last Fall an account of the first official trial of rival Reaping Machines exhibited at the Palace of Industry in Paris last Summer which did the Palace of Industry in Paris last Summer which did me wrong, and which appeared in your columns as a translation from that highly respectable French jour-nal Le Constitutionnel. This account awards the palm to Manny's machine; but neither this article nor anything like it appeared in the Constitutionnel. On the contrary, that journal concarred with the Jury who presided over the trial in declaring my machine indis-putably and beyond comparison the victor. I send you the certificate to this effect of its editor, attested he our Consul at Paris, as also citations of what Le

presided over the trial in declaring my machine radisputably and beyond comparison the victor. I send you the certificate to this effect of its editor, attested by our Consul at Paris, as also citations of what Le Constitutionnel really did say on the result of each trial. I beg you to read these original papers, print this note, and set me right before your readers.

I remain yours truly.

C. H. McCormick, esq. (thicago, illinois—Dour Sir: The appearance in several American journals of as article relative to the experiments with agricultural machines (especially with reaping and mowing machines) at Trappes, on the 2d of August, 1835—an article flatly contradicting the facts of the case as attested by French and foreign journalists, and above all by the verdict of the International Jury—naturally provoked an inquiry on my part, inasmuch as it purported to be a transalation from the Paris Constitutionnel.

In reply to my inquiry, Mr. Cucheval Clarigny, the Editor of that journal and of the Pape, has made the following declaration, which, at the request of your faulful representative, Mr. McKenthe, has been duly legalized by Mr. McKen, the American Consul in this city, and is here with sent to you.

I am, Sir, your, respectfully, I do not heatists to declare that the article relative to experiments with agricultural machines, which has appeared in Moore's Rural New Yorkey, (October 20, 1835.) and in certain other American journals, and which was given as "translated from the Constitutionnel," was never published by the journal which I direct; that it is someouently nothing but a lying fabrication, with the object of using the moral authority of the Constitutionse in the eyes of the American public for the advantage of a private business. I leave you, Sir, full liberty to make such use of this declaration as you please.

The Director of the Constitutionse and of the Pays.

The Chase, 7 Rue de la Paix.

Ecuche Val. CLARIGNY.

To Mr. Chase, 7 Rue de la Pain.

Saturday, Jan. 25, 1858.

[Seal of the Director.]

United States Consultate, Paris, France:
The annexed signature of Mr. Cucheval Circiny, Director of the Constitutional and Pays, published in Paris, duly legalized

The annexed signature of Mr. Cucheval Cisrigny, Director of the Constitutioned and Pays, published in Paris, duly legalized at this Consulate.

Paris, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1856.
[Seal U. S. Consul.]

Seal U. S. Consul.]

D. McBAE, U. S. Cousal.

AMERICAN HEAPING MACHINES IS FRANCE.

Paris, the 28th day of the Paris, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855.

It is due to the Constitutioned to state what it did say of the trial of sericeliural machines at Trappes on the 2d day of August. The half column which it devotes to the subject appeared on the 4th August. It said: "At the signal given by peared on the 4th August. It is said: "At the signal given by earth of the drim the teams stated. The American machine of McCormick arrived the first. It required but seventeen minutes to cut very close and very clean 1,713 metres of oats. Manny's machine, also as American, chained the second rank. It was able to finish its task in twenty-three minutes." Again, aliading to the trial "of the three machines." Athir's, Manny's, and McCormick's, the only once which can serve at once for reaping and mowing," with a second growth of lucette. Are eggins, says the Constitutional, "the pains "removed to McCormick." In rogard to the trial in the wheet-field, the Constitutional distributes its praises quite equally among the different machines—"McCormick". Manny's, "Bray's, and Courniers." I give the list in the order in which it enumerates them. It concludes by saying: "In fine, the trials offered the greatest interest, and we doubt not that our agriculturate must resping and mowing machines exist. It is for us to choose the best."

Not the alightest doubt remained as to the choice to be made after the subsequent trials on the 14th, presided over by Prinse.

"Numerous reasing and mowing machines exist. It is for us to "choose the best."

Not the alightest doubt remained as to the choice to be made after the subsequent trials on the 14th, presided over by Prime Napoleon, and described in the Constitutional of the 16th and 17th, from which it will suffice to cite only these words: "Mo-Cormick's, by the facility with which it cuts the stems, and the "tracted the attention of the Highmess. This machine, the most "tracted the attention of the Highmess. This machine, the most "simple of all and the cariest to manesers, kept the rank which it had obtained in the previous trials," All disintercented witnesses of these trials are fully satisfied with the verified of the jury, which awarded the sole grand medal of honor, in the class to which his machine belonged, to "McCormick of Chicago, in the "United States, inventor of the reaging machine which has worked the best at all the trials, and which is the type, the model after

" which all the other ranging machines had " erent modifications that have not change of discovery."

VITRIOL-THROWING.

SIR: Doce there exist another city that offers an

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUS-TICE IN NEW-YORK.

impunity for the commission of villainies as this? Let me cite an example. One evening last Winter I ac-companied a lady home from the opera in Fourteenth street, whose dress on the way was destroyed by vil riol thrown upon it. On another evening, I accompa-nied another lady whose clothes in like manner were burned to rags. About the same period the dresses of forty or fifty others were destroyed. There was such alarm that many ceased to visit the theaters and opera. In all cases the victims selected by the vitridopera. In all cases the victims selected by the vitridthrowers were those most expensively attired in satins,
laces, furs, and embroiderics. About \$5,000 worth of
wearing apparel was destroyed. In company with
others I induced the Chief of Police to take vigilast
measures to discover the miscreants. I believe several hundred policemen in plain clothes were on
the watch around all the places of amusement
for some days, if not weeks. The Chief of Police told me there had nothing occurred during his
official term that had so entirely baffied his efforts us
the discovery of the Chief's office, named Read,
with that instinct which belongs to detectives, determined in his own mind that a man whom he saw near
the Metropolitan Theater was the offender; and without waiting for proof, at once pounced on him. This
man's name was Gray, and he was by trade a printer.
When arrested, he had on an overcood with false skirts,
so made that while his hands were anparetly in his
pockets, they were only under these skirts, whence by
means of an ingeniously constructed syringe, and
without visible motion, they could eject streams of
of vitriol a distance of twenty feet. The contrivances were most complete, and fashioned with a cuaning to defy detection. But for the lucky guess of the
officer, and the hap-hazard arrest, the fellow milphi
have continued his infernal work for an indefinite
period. Being thus caught, Gray owned up, and
stated that without accomplices he had done all the
mischief. At his house was discovered a gallon of
vitriol—quite a wholesale provision for future use.
The Grand Jury found true bills of indiotiment against
him, and under his own confessions there was proof
enough to keep him in safe custody for ten to twenty
years. But when the time of trial came round the
District-Attorney entered a nolls prosequis on the
ground of Grav's insanity. Having seen and conversed with the criminal shortly after his arrest, I am
well convinced that total depravity and desire to
din schief was all the insanity throwers were those most expensively attired in sating laces, furs, and embroideries. About \$5,000 worth e The District-Attorney did not let them loose as insane but because he was of opinion that Juries are too corrupt to convict. All the indicted gambiers will in like manner slip through the fingers of justice, as recess proceedings plainly indicate. When shall we have re-

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

M. Gaillardet, in his last letter to the Courier des Etats Unis, gives the following interesting bits of goesip from the great capital of civilization and

gayety:

"Yesterday, the Correctional tribunal for the second time condemned (in 1,500 francs damages and fifteen days imprisonment) the editor and the publisher of Figaro, on complaint of M. Jules Janin, the famous feulletonist of the Débats, who wages in prosecutions without mercy the vexatious war which the spitches barber has declared against him. Figaro is not alone in being at war with Jules Janin. From what I heard yesterday at the Theatre Italien, it would seem that he is attacked from the very heart of the New World itself, and a file of letters from New-York have been addressed to the editor of the Journal des Débats, demanding his expulsion from that establishment, in consequence of an indiscreet feuilleton written by him about Rachel and American democracy. Some of his denouncers have even applied for his place—so he assures me, and has offered to show me the autographs. I shall go to see them.

"Figaro has on his hands another suit, which the Procureur-General has entered against him, for publishing ane-dotes a little too free. If he is condemned in this also, the conviction will involve the definitive suppression of his journal. He has 6,500 subscribers and makes 50000 frances a vern net; but

li-hing anecdotes a little too free. If he is condemned in this also, the conviction will involve the definitive suppression of his journal. He has 6,500 subscribers, and makes 50,000 francs a year net; but he who lives by scandal—the first book to be published by Madame Manoel de Grandfort will not treat of politics, as was said. It is entitled Love in the Vasical States, and the publishing house called the New Library has refused to print it, because it is found to be somewhat too lively. The author probably has treated her subject ex professo. Provoked by the scruples of French editors, she addressed herself to the Belgians. The Presse, which published some chapters of her first romance on The Other World, did not wish to publish any of the second.

"The Editor-in-chief of this journal, M. Emile de Girardin, tired of the loneliness in which he was left by the death of his clever wife, is going to marry, they say, one of the fashionable beauties of the Paris salons. Her name is Miss Shepperd, 25 or 26 years of ago, and possessed of a good round dowry, which, however, is tar from comparing with the fortune of her bethrothed, who is worth at present nearly two millions. Miss Shepperd has the reputation of having attracted the attention of the Emperor before his marriage with the Countess of Teba. Her mother, who is the widow of a rich Englishman, has been more beautiful than the daughter, and scandal has not spared her. It is the undying worm at the heart of vanity.

"Another marriage, which caused no less astonishment and talk, is that of Mile. Rachel, just arrived from America, and who is already affianced, according to the builetin, to one of her old adorers, M. Delshatt, ex-Receiver-General of the Department of Rhose. He is said to be worth three millions of france. The great tragedieum must have accepted his hand terepair the loss she incurred in her transaliantic campaign, and to avenge herself on the notorious treachery which, in her absence, seated Mile. Plessy Arnoid on the throne of the Comédie França

Theater Italien.
"The great Italianartist was as beautiful as ever in "The great Italianartist was as beantiful as ever in Ler rôle of Myrrha, but the crowd was not as great. Can it be that the Parisian public has already become satisted? I fear so. Novelty is an important condition of success for an artist whose language one does not understand, and whom one can only appreciate in the pantemime. And then there are no longer at Paris the crowds of strangers attracted by the Exposition; and the townsman of the Marais, as well as the shop-keeper of the Quarter Saint Denis, likes to understand what he hears! Music, alone, represents all languages.

languages.

"Giulia Grisi, who has not been heard at Paris since the occasion, and was very much applauded. But the plaudits were mingled with sighs, and those who know her fifteen or sixteen years ago said: "Quantum mutata ab illa!" I translate that into Latin; [being more obscure it will be more gallant.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.-The Governor has appointed Calvin Carpenter of Elmira, a Justice of the Peace, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hiram Potter.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER .- The ice in the river is CONDITION OF THE RIVER.—The ice in the river is rapidly wearing away. A few days, such as the past three have been, will make it unsafe to walk upon. The prospect of a speedy resumption of river navigation is now flattering, but a cold blast from the west may prolong the time and keep up the embargo into April.

[Albany Evening Journal.

April.

Elisha B. Sackett, who was arrested for forgery some weeks since in New-York, and brought to this place for trial, and against whom there are four indictments, three for lorgery and one for obtaining signature to a note under false protences, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000. [Livingston Repub.